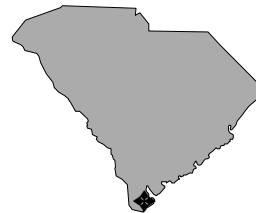


Size: 8,043 acres
Mission: Receive, recruit, and combat-train enlisted personnel upon their enlistment in the Marine Corps
HRS Score: 50.00; placed on NPL in December 1994
IAG Status: Federal Facility Agreement under negotiation
Contaminants: Industrial wastes, pesticides, paint, petroleum/oil/lubricants, solvents, ordnance compounds, metals, acids, and electrolytes
Media Affected: Groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date: \$6.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$15.7 million (FY2018)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for All Sites: FY2008



Parris Island, South Carolina

Restoration Background

The Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in December 1994. The listing was due, primarily, to contamination at two landfill sites. Environmental investigations at that time identified 48 potential CERCLA and RCRA sites at the installation. Most of the sites are landfills or spill areas where groundwater and sediment are contaminated with solvents and petroleum/oil/lubricants. In FY86, an Initial Assessment Study identified 16 sites, 10 of which were designated Response Complete (RC). In FY87, a Site Inspection (SI) was initiated for all sites. EPA prepared a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) for the installation in FY90. The RFA identified 44 solid waste management units (SWMUs) and four areas of concern (AOCs). All CERCLA sites identified previously were included as SWMUs or AOCs. All the SWMUs identified in the RFA are being addressed under the CERCLA process. Of the originally identified 48 potential sites, the Navy, Marines, and EPA designated 25 as official sites. Ten of these sites have been designated RC. At two sites, all tanks were removed and cleanup was completed. Five sites required no further action. In FY93, the installation completed an Expanded Site Inspection at the Causeway Landfill.

During FY95, the installation began Remedial Actions involving tank removals, soil removal, free-product recovery, and soil vapor extraction at one underground storage tank (UST) site. Four storage tanks were removed. An Interim Remedial Action (IRA) was conducted at one landfill site. A fence restricts access to the landfill. Twelve sites that had been designated RC were reopened, with three reclassified as RC soon after. The installation began negotiations to prepare a Federal Facility Agreement

(FFA). Also, in partnership with the Navy Environmental Health Center, the installation began to develop a community relations plan (CRP). The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry performed the initial Public Health Assessment for the installation.

During FY96, the installation began Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) activities at four sites and completed Preliminary Assessment (PA) and SI activities at three. The installation also began an IRA at a spill area, completed an assessment of contamination at UST 2, and began preparing a corrective action plan (CAP) for that site. A draft FFA was prepared. In addition, the installation began to compile an administrative record and submitted its draft CRP to the regulatory agencies for approval.

In FY97, the CAP was completed and the corrective action for UST 2 was implemented. The installation also completed the IRA and began long-term monitoring for UST 1.

FY98 Restoration Progress

Completion of two RI/FSs was delayed because of the presence of hatchlings (bald eagle, osprey) nesting at two of the landfills and because of the large number of samples that had to be taken on incoming or outgoing tides. RI/FS activities began at six sites, which were investigated concurrently to save money on mobilization and demobilization and to allow continued work during down times at individual sites. The data are being tabulated and will be reviewed in early FY99.

Limited additional sampling is being conducted at Sites 9 and 15 to clarify conditions. A pump-and-treat system established at Site 45, the former dry cleaners, is now running and removing contaminated groundwater.

The installation's partnering team has met every 6 to 8 weeks, or as needed, to discuss and reach agreement on the approach to investigating and cleaning up the sites at MCRD, Parris Island. FFA negotiations have been put on hold to allow the partnering team to make progress with site investigations. The FFA is still discussed at partnering meetings, but the team has decided to concentrate on the RI/FS and allow decisions and agreements concerning the investigation process to become the starting point for the FFA. It is hoped that as RI/FS work nears completion, the areas of contention in the FFA negotiations will resolve themselves.

No Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) has been established at the installation. Efforts have been made to generate community interest in the small town of Beaufort and the nearby community of Hilton Head, South Carolina. Flyers have been distributed and advertisements placed in local newspapers, but there has been no response or interest in forming a RAB. The CRP was completed.

Plan of Action

- Complete several RI/FSs in FY99
- Conduct an RI/FS at Site 21, the Weapons Power Plant oil-water separator in FY99
- Complete IRA for Site 45, the former dry cleaners, in FY99 and conduct an RI/FS at the site in FY00

FY99 FUNDING BY PHASE AND RELATIVE RISK

